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THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1916

### THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

In two recent addresses, the president has declared that this nation would be justified in engaging in war only in defense of the broad principles of humanity. Speaking a week ago at a Jefferson day celebration, the president said:

"God forbid that we should become directly or indirectly embroiled in quarrels not of our own choosing, and that do not affect what we feel responsible to defend, but if we should ever be drawn in, are you ready to go in only where the interests of America are coincident with the interests of mankind, and to draw out the moment the interest centers in America and is narrowed from the wide circle of humanity?"

Speaking last Monday before the convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Washington, where the president had gone from work on his message to Germany, he said:

"America will have forgotten her traditions whenever upon any occasion she fights merely for herself under such circumstances as will show that she has forgotten to fight for all mankind. And the only excuse that America can ever have for the assertion of her physical force is that she asserts it also in the interests of humanity."

In his address to congress, the president emphasizes the same thought in the following language:

"We cannot forget that we are in some sort and by force of circumstances the responsible spokesmen of the rights of humanity, and that we cannot remain silent while those rights seem in process of being swept utterly away in the maelstrom of this terrible war. We owe it to a due regard for our own rights as a nation, to our duty as a representative of the rights of neutrals, the world over, and to a just conception of the rights of mankind, to take this stand now with the utmost solemnity and firmness."

In other words, the position of the president is that while neutral nations have rights, they also have obligations.

If the neutral is a political Quaker, too proud or too conscientious to fight, too politic or too pacific even to protest against a great wrong, he may, by good fortune entirely apart from his merit, succeed in preserving his own inviolability, but he will not impose upon a belligerent world his peace, or any peace. But it is not the purpose of the president to force the belligerents to cease fighting. He is merely insisting that the laws of humane warfare be observed toward neutrals.

With the publication of the address to congress and the note to Germany, we may expect an outbreak from the pacifists, most of whom are sympathizers with the German cause, but some of whom are merely deluded, emotional sentimentalists.

The world's savior said He did not bring peace, but a sword. And no peace exists in the world, or ever was found, that did not result from the use of the sword. Not by spoken precept and Quaker example will this nation be able to maintain neutral rights or contribute to a just ending of the struggle now raging in Europe.

If we desire international peace, if we demand right-doing toward ourselves and our sister neutrals, we must be prepared to punish violators, to slay with the sword those who draw the sword in an unjust cause.

The pacifists who are quietists, do nothing in behalf of peace, nothing for the protection of innocent lives from the rapacity of those who believe in and resort to brute methods to gain an end. "I have fought a good," said Saint Paul. But no pacifist fights wrong in right's behalf. He only bewails, shudders—and scrupulously keeps his skirts clear of

the slaughter. The mother who says sanctimoniously, "I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier," always expects the boy raised by some other mother to defend her when danger arises. But let us meet the situation frankly and squarely. Germany went into this war deliberately for the purpose of conquest. There was no violation of Germany's rights threatened or feared when the war began. The beginning of the bloody struggle had been long prepared for, long thought out. The object was to make Germany supreme in the affairs of the world, to enable her to dictate to Europe, to America, to Asia and to the continent of Africa.

Belgium furnishes but an episode. It points a moral, however. If peace is to be established, if international law is to prevail, if a world is to be had in which rights are respected and wrongs are redressed, neutrals, the great neutrals, such as the United States, must assume their obligations as well as insist upon their rights.

If America has a duty toward the world, if she has an obligation, moral and legal, to fulfill regarding international justice, if she hopes to see extended over all the earth the sway of right and reason, she must do more than play the superior Pharisee. That is the import of the last utterances by President Wilson.

Only when warlike nations understand that their atrocities will be visited with the smiting wrath of civilization, as embodied in the power of great, God-fearing nations, will there be guaranty of peace and order and justice among the people of the globe.

We have put it up to Germany to conduct her warfare along lines laid down and subscribed to by all the civilized nations of the world. Germany will not observe such rules. Failure to immediately agree to the demands of the United States will mean the severance of diplomatic relations, and the next attack upon an unarmed vessel without warning, will mean war. For this the people of the United States must prepare, and the full strength of the nation must be cast into the balance on the side of right and justice and humanity.

### With Scissors and Paste

CREATING MORE HOLLAND.

(London Times.)

Amsterdam—Plans for reclaiming the Zuider Zee will shortly be laid before the second chamber of the Dutch parliament. The carrying into effect of the scheme would mean the reclamation of 815 square miles of the Zee and the conversion of the remaining 551 square miles into a freshwater lake. The cost is now estimated at about 234,000,000 florins (over \$100,000,000), exclusive of interest, and the time required at thirty-three years. The land will be reclaimed by the construction of an embankment 13.5 miles long from Ewijkshuis across the Amstel channel to the southwest corner of the island of Wieringen and from the northeast corner of the island of Plaam in Friesland. Inside the space enclosed by the embankment it is proposed to form four polders, or reclaimed areas. It is believed that in the seventeenth year after the beginning of the embankment portions of these polders will be fit for habitation and cultivation. A total population of 250,000 is expected to find ample support in the new province.

The freshwater lake part of the proposals is even more important than that relating to land reclamation, as fresh water is greatly needed in Holland. The water of the Zuider Zee is brackish. In the course of time all the brackish water would be emptied out of the Zuider Zee and its place taken by fresh water from the IJssel (a branch of the Rhine) and other rivers.

Another very important result of the making of the new embankment would be the removal of the danger of such disastrous floods as those which have occurred recently. The embankment would carry a double line of railway and a road for ordinary traffic. The advantage of such railway connection between North Holland and Friesland is obvious.

### KAISER TO RULE THE WORLD.

(Wichita Dispatch.)

John C. Pollock, United States district judge, is in receipt of a very wonderful letter from a friend, a widely known financier, who has branch houses in five states.

"You have heard of a man they call the Kaiser," writes this man to Judge Pollock. "His name contains six letters. Write the name first; under each letter of it put the figure 6, thus:

K 6 A 6 I 6 S 6 E 6 R 6  
6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6

"This done, ascertain the numerical position of each letter in the alphabet and prefix its number to the figure 6 under each letter of the Kaiser's name. K, for instance, is the eleventh letter of the alphabet. When this is done the letters and figures will be as follows:



speaks plainly on the subject. The eighteenth verse says:

"Here is wisdom. He that hath understanding let him count the number of the beast. For it is the number of a man; and the number of him is six hundred and sixty-six."

Someone tried to confound the mathematics of Judge Pollock's friend by juggling with the names of other figures in the war, or rulers of the world, having six letters, but without success.

The royal title "mikado," for example, would figure out only 566; George (of England) only 606; Wilson would run up to 956; Joseph (of Austria), 766; Victor (of Italy), 826; Pancho (Villa), 606; Albert (of Belgium), 616.

### A HOUSE OF GLOOM.

(Boston Transcript.)

His autobiography was written by Charles Francis Adams during the years of the twentieth century that fell to his span, and was completed in 1912. Rather more space is given to childhood and youth than to any subsequent distinct period. No man seems to have enjoyed his early environment—(save for the woods and walks of Quincy in summer) than Charles Francis Adams the younger. Born in the old mansion on Hancock avenue in Boston in 1835, he was in 1842 moved to a residence at 57 Mount Vernon street, almost opposite the end of Walnut street. This gloomy abode, which his maternal grandfather, Peter C. Brooks, had bought for his mother, he always hated. He says of it:

"That house threw a shadow across my whole early life. I well remember my disappointment at its aspect the first time I ever rang the doorbell—a boy of 7. And when, 47 years later—my mother having died and the house having been emptied of everything—I crossed the threshold for the last time, and turned the key in the door, I walked away with a distinct sense of relief, thinking God that chapter was closed. I have not a single pleasant recollection associated with No. 57 Mount Vernon street. There hangs about it, stretching through a memory covering long years, a monotonous atmosphere of winter gloom."

Boston in those days was "distinctly provincial and self-complacent." Quincy was rural and agreeable. The boy Charles was educated from every way. He enumerates five major mistakes in his education. They are as follows: (1) No out-of-door life or sports; (2) a youth embowered by the New England Sabbath; (3) being educated up to the Latin school age by a private tutor instead of being sent away to a boarding school, where he could have rubbed up against other boys; (4) being permitted to hunt up his own subjects in a lot of books, getting more harm than good; (5) being sent to the Boston Latin school.

### Deputy Wardens Appointed.

Santa Fe, April 19.—Game Warden Trinidad C. de Baca today appointed the following deputies: Abel Marquez, Brice, Otero county; C. D. Walter, Sagarite, Colfax county; Albert W. Allen, Chacon, Mora county; and W. R. Bieb, San Lorenzo, Grant county. R. M. Pinnett, of Three Rivers, was appointed a license collector.

### Stomach Trouble and Constipation.

"My mother had been suffering from stomach trouble and constipation for over a year and although she took medicine for it all the time she did not improve at all until I got her a bottle of Chamberlain's Tablets. They improved her digestion and regulated the action of her bowels. She is now sound and well," writes Mrs. A. Swope, Dresden, Ohio. Obtainable everywhere.

## WITNESS SWEARS SMITH ORDERED BOOKS CHANGED

Former Bookkeeper in First State Bank Gives Sensational Testimony Regarding Alteration of Entries.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL.)

Alamogordo, N. M., April 19.—The most sensational evidence yet introduced in the trial of T. R. H. Smith, former president of the First State bank of Las Cruces, on criminal charges connected with the failure of the bank, was given this morning by John Birdwell, Jr., former bookkeeper of the bank, who was recalled to the stand to explain certain of the accounts of the defunct institution.

Birdwell testified that the original ledger sheet of the Gerald Monahan account was discovered by him to be missing some time after December 8, 1914, and that under direction of Smith he erased an item of \$2,500 from the original sheet. The erasure did not look good, he said, and Smith instructed him to rewrite the sheet entirely. The original sheet was left by the side of the ledger, said the witness, and he did not know what disposition had been made of it. There was also an item of \$29,400, he said, covering interest on an overdraft. The credit entry was \$25,294.40, made by the witness under direction of Smith on December 8. The amount of this credit, witness said, and \$4,150 credited to Jacoby's school building fund, was derived from a note which Smith signed on December 8.

### Other Entries Explained.

Witness said that on July 15 Joe Medinger's account was credited with \$2,150 from a deposit slip made by Smith. The deposit slip showed \$4,150 charged to the school building fund and \$2,000 currency, leaving a net credit of \$2,150 for the Medinger account. Witness explained that the deposit slip indicating the amount of \$4,150 was derived from the school building fund and that of this amount Medinger received \$2,000 currency, the balance of \$2,150 being credited on Medinger's account.

Witness said that sometimes he served at the window but on July 15 he did not pay out money to Medinger nor did Medinger make any deposit of money on that date.

J. O. Miller, cashier of the First National bank of Las Cruces, testified that in January, 1915, he succeeded W. F. Jacoby as treasurer of the town of Las Cruces. J. W. McCarthy, assistant cashier of the First National bank of Tucuman, testified that he examined the defunct First State bank in January, 1914, under direction of Judge Lieb and as a deputy bank examiner. He declared that the bank was insolvent then and that he so reported. The capital stock was impaired 75 per cent, he said. He identified the account of Jacoby, net credit of \$2,150 for the Medinger, and said that in November, 1914, the account was overdrawn \$4,150 and that on December

8, the day of the failure, the account was credited with an amount to balance.

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## VILLA BANDITS PLACED ON TRIAL IN LUNA COUNTY

Effort of Federal Government to ave Cases Continued  
ails; Defendants Admit Connection With Columbus Raid

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL.)

Deming, N. M., April 19.—Shortly before court took a recess at 5 o'clock this afternoon until 8 o'clock this evening, the state rested its case here in the trial for murder of the six wounded Mexican prisoners picked up at El Valle, Chihuahua, by the American expeditionary forces.

There are three others in jail who will be tried on a like charge for participation in the raid of the Villa force on Columbus, N. M., March 9. The three yet to be tried were taken during or immediately following the raid. The first witness for the defense one of the prisoners had just completed his testimony when court adjourned.

### Trial to Be Short.

It is predicted that the trial which began this morning will end tonight or early tomorrow morning, the case going to the jury early tonight, only one juror of the regular panel was excused.

The prisoners are all illiterate and know little of the plans which brought the bandits into Columbus. The defense is attempting to show that the men, or some of them at least, were Carranza prisoners in the hands of Villa and compelled to accompany him across the border. They have all admitted connection with the attack on Columbus.

An agent of the department of justice tried this morning to have the case continued, but Judge Medler could see no reason for granting the request. Although the agent is still in the city he has made no further representations, evidently waiting further instructions from the department. The agent argued that the matter of jurisdiction was involved. Judge Medler, however, pointed out that the prisoners had been turned over by the military to the civil authorities and indicted in a regular way and that he could see no grounds for the contention.

San, Wis.; Mrs. W. A. Smith, Albuquerque; Mrs. George W. Empey, Mrs. J. R. Hoagland, Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Fredericks, Harper, Kas.; Jennie E. Elder, Garner, Ia.; J. E. Brown, R. B. Scovill, Daltart, Tex.; James A. Brennan, Albuquerque; A. V. Kidder, Cambridge, Mass.

P. P. Lonergan, supervisor of the Indian pueblos, and Indian Inspector H. S. Traylor, of Washington, D. C., were in conference with Dr. Edgar L. Hewett yesterday afternoon on Indian affairs and in reference to the excavations on the Puye.

San, Wis.; Mrs. W. A. Smith,